

# ASCENT

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DAEMEN COLLEGE, AMHERST, N.Y.

March 27, 1980

## IMPACT! TOWN MEETING

By Brian Mulally

People were angry. But they were organized. There were stories of threats, yet people came. They banded together to do something because the situation had become intolerable to them, and something had to be done. It was the meeting held on March 19, in Lourdes lounge.

Over two hundred and fifty people attended, students, teachers, and administration - represented by Peter Stevens, Lynette Howell, Ron Hunter, and Dean Curtis. Dr. Marshall was not there.

"When I talked to Dr. Marshall," said Dorothy Brown, president of the Student Association, "what he told me was that he would not come to a meeting to have a bunch of eighteen-year olds take pot shots at him."

The meeting was chaired by Ms. Brown and Dr. Charles Reedy, leader of the Faculty Senate.

Carlton Lampkins, Head Resident and president of the senior class, was the first student to take the floor. Accompanied by cheers and applause, he told of his difficulties with the administration when trying to deal with the problem of a commencement speaker for graduation. This sparked a discussion main point of which was best summed up by Barbara Yenelavage, who said:

"Senior class members are not recognized when it comes to graduation, and we just want to know why, and how we go about getting recognized. I think we all feel we deserve it after being here for four years. It's not that we're really concerned as to who the speaker is. It's just the process by which the speaker is chosen and the fact that we don't seem to have any voice in it."

The Board of Trustees of Daemen College was not represented at the meeting. It was unfortunate, for many of the comments made were of direct concern to them. Dr. Edward Cuddy had some.

"My major criticism is that, while it seems to me that they are doing things they should not be doing, they aren't doing the things they should be doing. The Board of Trustees should be out banging on doors raising money, and they're not doing it." He later added: "That's one of the main concerns of the faculty, and I think it should be one of the main concerns of the students."

Money was a main issue during the meeting. Residents told stories of being overcharged for common damage in the dorm. An RA from Lourdes told about a part of the wall that was constantly being broken and repaired because a door had no doorstop. A student from Dorm 66 detailed the problems his dorm is having in relation to a fire which



occurred there three months ago. One student talked about the new athletic facility.

"It seems to me that raising the money for the gym is not one of the main priorities of the students, and it seems to me that there are a lot of other things this school needs aside from a gym. Like an improved library."

Another problem dealt with, but not resolved, had to do with letters received by the Physical Therapy sophomores telling of a change in the overall average needed to gain entrance into upper division. The average was previously a 2.75 the new average was 2.5.

"What about those kids who had an average between those and who dropped out because they didn't think they could make it into upper division?" asked one of the students.

Despite the letter being signed by Margaret Przemielewski, who, according to one senior, works out of the Academic Dean's office, Dean Curtis was unable to answer the question.

Later on, a surprising piece of information was given by Randall Russell.

"I don't know how many students know, but, the school is going to court to fight the faculty for their union, and we're paying for that. I don't know about you, but it doesn't make a hell of a lot of sense to me to fight the people who are going to teach me. These people are responsible for our education and they're doing a fine job as far as that goes, and I really don't want to fight them."

A common problem cited was the lack of communication between the students, faculty, and the Administration. This makes changing something in the school difficult. Dr. Cuddy offered this insight:

"The problem is, if you want to communicate to the Board of Trustees that you think Dr. Marshall is a destructive force, the only way you can do it, is you have to go through Dr. Marshall and he communicates the message for you."

The privacy of resident students was another issue raised. A resident spoke of how, when one of the administrators came into his room for a search, and he asked her to leave, she refused. Given this, he

wanted to know what the school could and could not do. Carlton Lampkins explained partially: Ron Hunter made the main point.

"If we think that there is something that threatens the institution or the student body, in any one of the rooms, we can go in and get it. We have the right."

After a number of grievances were made, people offered suggestions as to how solutions might be found. A member of the faculty made this observation.

"You have to have specific demands and you have to take specific actions. Specific actions would be, for example, the normal ways of trying to communicate with the administration. If that doesn't work you begin to escalate. You bring in the press. If that doesn't work you begin to prepare demonstrations. For example, ground breaking at the gym, or graduation. There are a number of things you can do."

A member of Daemen's alumni speculated as to what might happen if solutions aren't found.

"You all grow up to be alumni, and there is an awful lot of literature that comes out begging, soliciting, whatever. Money is something nobody has enough of, and, if things keep on going the way they are going, there's not going to be any money coming in from Daemen's future alumni."

At the close of the meeting, it was agreed the Administration would have approximately a week to respond to the issues raised. Another meeting was scheduled for Thursday, March 27, again in Lourdes lounge. Dr. Marshall's presence was insisted on.

"These things have been going on a long time," one junior said after the meeting. "They're only going to get better if we make them better. I hope a lot of people come to that second meeting."

## Yeshiva Case: Precedent

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS) — In a narrow, 5-4 decision the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that Yeshiva University, a private religious school in New York City, does not have to collectively bargain with its faculty members. Faculty unionists fear the decision will have national implications for faculty rights, academic freedom and for the survival of the unions themselves.

At issue was whether Yeshiva's faculty members were "rank and file" university employees or managers, who would not be covered under federal labor laws.

The university contended that the teachers were managers because they participated in curriculum development, personal matters and enrollment decisions.

In 1977, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) had effectively called the teachers employees, and certified the University Faculty Association (UFA) as the faculty members' bargaining agent. In other words, the Yeshiva administration was obligated to negotiate with it.

But the administration refused on the grounds the faculty members were managers, and took its refusal to court. The Supreme Court ruling agreed that the NLRB had wrongly designated the UFA as the bargaining agent because the faculty members duties were indeed "supervisory."

Observers disagree just what national effects the decision will have. Unionists worry it could inhibit union activity. Indeed, administrators at Villanova — another private religious school — have successfully postponed a union election scheduled for Feb. 28-29 by appealing to the NLRB that its faculty members are managers, and thus cannot bind the administration to negotiate with any union they might choose to represent them.

"There is nothing in the Yeshiva decision that would have compelled (Villanova administrators) to postpone the election," says Martha Friedman, president of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), which

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## EDITORIAL

By Brian Mulally

Common ages, common backgrounds, common struggles, are elements which, when combined with a small environment, form one of Daemen's most appealing characteristics — its atmosphere.

There is little tension here. Students know each other, care about each other. People cooperate. They aren't afraid to smile. In an age of impersonal university systems, this is a gem most precious.

But, in its policies, in its dealings with the students, and in its advertising, the Administration of Daemen College has failed to capitalize on this unique resource.

In the lead article, many comments were made about problems in this school, things the administration had done wrong. But a point, perhaps most crucial, is what the Administration has failed to do.

Daemen should play up its atmosphere. It should sponsor dorm activities, games, races, competitions, encourage interaction between residents and commuters, and stop hindering dorm parties. For all the mess they may cause, they

still foster good feeling. We need more of that.

Part of education, the part that counts the most, is a development, not so much of the mind, but of the heart. This development though stressed, isn't stressed enough. It is a development that can be stressed only by concentrating on people.

That may sound vague, but it has concrete results. If the Administration would underscore the atmosphere at Daemen, then, while other private schools close, this one will prosper.

Many schools are both liberal arts and career oriented. High school seniors with the money to spend can have their pick of any one of them. They look for things like good teachers and good facilities. Any school can show them that. Daemen can make them feel.

Perhaps the Administration can't see this. They aren't students. Maybe it isn't their faults. But now they know to look for it. Failing to see it would be a blindness. A blindness, which, if not cured, may cripple Daemen forever.

**The editorial comments which appear in the ASCENT are not necessarily the views of the entire staff. Any comment contrary to these opinions is welcomed. Letters to**

**the Editor will be published anonymously and the authorship will be kept confidential, SO LONG AS THE AUTHOR SIGNS THE ORIGINAL LETTER.**

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

Now that the 1979-1980 Basketball season is over, I would like to take this opportunity to thank a person who was extremely helpful in making my season successful. This person is our Athletic Director, Ken Murray.

For someone to be the Athletic Director in a school such as Daemen, I would imagine that sometimes it looks pretty dismal and depressing. Especially since we, as of right now, have no gym or facility, to even practice in on campus. But Ken is always "hanging in there" to see how the program can be improved and upgraded. Both the men's and women's teams have played more games this year than ever before and the men have new uniforms, with the women looking forward to them for next season.

I feel one of the biggest reasons I played better this year than in previous seasons was the extra time Ken spent

helping me out. Although he was not my coach, he took time on his own to work with me on some of my weaknesses. He allowed me to attend any of his own team's practice sessions, which in just about any other school is unheard of, and many times when I didn't know exactly how to handle a play situation, he'd sit down and take time to explain things to me.

Since Ken came to Daemen we have started two more varsity sports: soccer for men and softball for women. This is a big factor in enrollment. Many students are interested in a well-rounded education involving athletics as well as academics.

This is only a small thank-you for the amount of time and effort Ken put into helping me out but I feel it is well deserved.

THANKS AGAIN, KEN!

Suzie Mack  
Captain of the Women's  
Basketball Team

Dear Editor:

At 4:00 P.M. on March 7th, thirty-six students began to show their dancing skills and endurance to benefit the United Way. Many fellow students were there to get things started off with some encouragement. There were also a few faculty members present but the esteemed hierarchy of Daemen College that is so "concerned with the students" kept hidden away somewhere deep inside the depths of Duns Scotus. As the hours passed by, the dancers continued their trek with the students supplying enthusiasm, encouragement, refreshment, ace bandages, Ben-Gay, and foot massages.

Early Saturday morning the Administration decided to show a little recognition for the dancers and their contribution to United Way. Unfortunately, the recognition came in the form of a reprimand for having food in Schenk Lounge. This action came as a complete surprise to the Marathon Committee. Why were they not permitted to have food in Schenk when the Dean has wine and cheese for the Dean's List students, the Humanities Department holds a pot-luck dinner, Phi Beta Gamma has various parties, Food Service serves dinner in the Rat and open the partition to provide sufficient room, and coffeehouses serve wine, cheese, and crackers all in Schenk Lounge?

Some anonymous soul in the Administration must have discovered his conscience and decided to buck the system a little because a few hours later it was decided that as long as drinks were not served in Schenk it would be okay.

The dancers continued hour by hour in the presence of many students and a

few faculty and staff members. You could certainly tell who cares about what the students are doing by noticing the small number of faculty and staff faces that kept cropping up. I'm sure the dancers, Marathon Committee, and students appreciate the support, concern, interest, and encouragement shown by the faculty and staff members who found the time to attend the Dance Marathon. It's ironic that the people who comment on student apathy, irresponsibility, and lack of concern for others give us no support when we try to do something worthwhile. What is more worthwhile than the United Way? And what about their own apathy?

Deborah Winter

Dear Editor:

In the last edition of the Ascent, Carlton Lampkins' letter to the Editor said a mouthful. I think it's about time that someone spoke out against the system, "put the word out" so to speak. As the Freshman Class President, I stand one hundred percent behind Carlton's letter, and will fight with all my power to assist Carlton in his effort to protest the totalitarian system which Daemen is run by. I urge my colleagues, and all school and class officers to stand behind the seniors and the students when they sound out "I'm mad as hell and I'm not going to take it anymore." As the saying goes, "action speaks louder than words," and Carlton's letter was part of this action against the system. Now is the time to speak out.

Maurice B. Henderson  
News Feature Editor





# Cap and Gown Company Boycotted



ALBANY, NY (CPS) — The International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) is asking students and college administrators to boycott caps and gowns made by Cotrell & Leonard of Albany. The union is charging the company with certain unfair labor practices, as well as claiming Cotrell & Leonard is illegally trying to stop the union from organizing its workers.

Michael Winston, the ILGWU's education director for New York, says the State University of New York - Albany, Columbia College in Illinois, and Erie Community College — all former Cotrell & Leonard customers — have already agreed to pay or rent caps and gowns for this spring's graduation ceremonies from other companies.

"A few other schools have told us privately they would not buy from Cotrell & Leonard," Winston adds. He says "there's quite a lot of organizing going on elsewhere," and that the union plans to make a mail appeal soon to student government leaders and managers of bookstores, who frequently coordinate caps and gowns distribution.

But Cotrell & Leonard Vice President Anthony Harden says the boycott hasn't had much effect. The boycott "doesn't help us, of course. But so far we haven't been hurt very much. All of our customers have been very understanding."

Harden wouldn't say how many schools use the company's garments because "we don't want to give the union too much information, you understand."

Most of the firm's customers are in the east, he said, though "we do go as far as Hawaii."

The ILGWU's Winston says he has a list of the company's customer schools, but he can't divulge how many are on it. He described the customers "as everyone ranging from small community colleges to some of the most prestigious universities in the country, like Harvard, M.I.T., and Princeton."

The union will ask all those schools to buy or rent their caps and gowns from a list of alternative manufacturers "that are both union and non-union. We'd rather they go to a non-union firm than to order from Cotrell & Leonard."

It's because the company, according to Winston, has unfairly stopped its non-union workers from organizing. Winston says the Albany plant workers, who are "mostly recent Greek and Italian and Cambodian immigrants," first tried to unionize last summer because of "poor working conditions and low wages." The

company, Winston charges, refused to bargain with them. "The company said they'd rather shut down than let a union in."

Harden remembers it differently. On July 30, he says, workers "handed me a letter demanding recognition of a union. We said we didn't believe a majority of the workers wanted a union, and that we wanted a secret ballot election under (National Labor Relations Act) regulations to determine if a majority of the workers wanted it. Instead of that, (the union) pulled an illegal strike."

Asked if the company would have bargained with a union if a majority of the company's workers voted for one, Harden said, "most definitely."

"You can't have an election in an atmosphere in which threats are made, in which there's an anti-union campaign going on," Winston argues. Those alleged actions would be some of the "unfair labor practices" prescribed by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). The NLRB won't allow union elections until the company is either cleared of the charges, or has stopped those activities.

The NLRB itself determines if a company engages in unfair labor practices, but the NLRB's enormous caseload makes quick determinations impossible.

The union proposed its boycott when the NLRB delayed the hearing scheduled for mid-February until mid-May. "Meanwhile," Winston worries, "all the schools will have ordered their caps and gowns."

Even if the NLRB ruled against Cotrell & Leonard, Winston says, "they could appeal it through the courts for four or five years. You can't expect people to stay on a picket line that long. The labor laws in this country make it profitable for companies to violate the labor laws."

He hopes a boycott would convince the company to stop its allegedly unfair practices voluntarily, making it unprofitable for the firm to push the case through the courts in the event of an anti-company NLRB decision.

Harden maintains his company is willing to negotiate as soon as there's a secret ballot union election in the plant. He doubts it will happen soon, however.

"Right now it's a stalemate. It's still tied up at the NLRB in Washington, and, from what I understand, the NLRB has a backlog of 27,000 cases. I'd guess they're going to take care of the big businesses first."

## CO-OP SEMINAR HELD

The Cooperative Education Department recently held its first in-field seminar on Thursday, March 13, for those students presently on a field experience. The purpose of the seminar was to bring students from all disciplines with varying work experience together to focus on the one topic they all had in common — Coop.

After each student introduced him/herself and explained his/her position and duties, information was exchanged regarding personal development. Points of discussion included attitudes about the work

environment, professional skills such as organization, time management, self-discipline and communication skills as well as the ability to get along with others. Students related how the employing organization affected their level of confidence, the assets needed on the job, and in some cases, how the Coop experience better defined their career goals.

The second in-field seminar is to be held on May 1. It should be interesting to note the changes or progress made in personal development at that time.

## SCHLESINGER SPEAKS AT DAEMEN

By Brian Mulally

On March 17, 1980, Daemen College became an arena for the current political battle being waged in the Democratic Party.

Arthur Meier Schlesinger, author of **The Imperial Presidency** and the Pulitzer Prize winning **The Age of Jackson** spoke in room 227 of Duns Scotus Hall. Mr. Schlesinger's main thrust during his speech was criticism of President Carter and advocacy of a Kennedy White House.

Mr. Schlesinger criticized President Carter's "waywardness" and "incompetence" in foreign affairs. He blamed Carter for the current crisis in Iran, stating that the American Embassy warned the Government of the dangers involved in permitting the Shah to enter the U.S. and, according to Mr. Schlesinger, "receive treatment from a doctor who had been flown in from Vancouver anyway."

Mr. Schlesinger also criticized the Carter Doctrine, maintaining that the President failed to consult with America's European Allies before moving against the Russians.

Of the February 23rd statement made by Carter saying that Sen. Kennedy's criticism of The Administration's foreign policy was detrimental to the country, Mr. Schlesinger said:

"It is precisely when we don't debate foreign policy that we get into trouble. If a president is right, debate will strengthen his hand. If he is wrong, the debate may save the Republic from catastrophe." He later added: "Vietnam and Watergate were in vain if, after all that

trauma, the President is permitted to get away with the suggestion that, when he gives the word, it is the duty of all citizens to shut up and march."

As for President Carter's Economic Policy, Mr. Schlesinger had these words:

"Jimmy Carter has turned his back on the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt and the Democratic Party, the tradition of using affirmative government to protect the poor and the powerless in American society. For eighteen years, Sen. Kennedy has been the commanding champion of that tradition in the U.S. Senate."

Upon completion of his presentation, Mr. Schlesinger took questions from the audience.

Dr. Sabatino asked a question dealing with the wastefulness of current American Consumer trends.

"The ultimate answer (to our economic problems)", said Mr. Schlesinger, "requires a fundamental reexamination of the structure of our economy. And we're not going to be able to do that unless we have immediate wage and price freeze."

Taking a cue from this, a student asked if the expenditures required to implement wage and price controls would add to the problem of inflation. Mr. Schlesinger replied:

"Not perceptibly. The measure would add much less to the inflation problem than what Carter added by the decontrol of oil. And, I think, on balance, the added expense of controls would be more than compensated for by the success in stopping the rise in prices."

## Union . . . from page one

Villanova instructors were to consider appointing as their bargaining agent.

Charles Donnelly, a NLRB lawyer involved in a similar suit at Ithaca College, thinks the repercussions of the Yeshiva decision will be limited to the Yeshiva campus itself, and perhaps to his own Ithaca case.

"Not every faculty member at every other college is in the same decision-making position" as Yeshiva University faculty members, he says. "The Supreme Court said that Yeshiva faculty members, because of their policy-making position in the university, are managerial employees." He maintains the court limited its finding to circumstances at Yeshiva, and was not commenting on the situation elsewhere.

Yet faculty members everywhere, by virtue of their membership on committees making recommendations on all aspects of campus life and activity, could be considered managers under the Yeshiva decision. "They're in on everything from soup to nuts," Friedman says.

The AAUP's legal staff interprets the ruling to mean that "contracts now in place cannot be affected by the Yeshiva decision," she adds.

"But we do worry a little about what would happen in an Unfair Labor Practices case." She fears what would

happen if a union complained about unfair labor practices, and persuaded a court to order administrators to stop the practices. "What if," she wonders, "the administrators defied" the court order? Would the contract be voided?

"It would be expected that both faculty and administrators will behave responsibly in honoring legally-negotiated agreements," she adds hopefully. Without predicting widespread trouble, she hopes labor peace can be maintained until Congress can amend the law to help preserve the unions' positions. The AAUP has a committee drafting a bill for Congress to consider.

She says, "The National Labor Relations Act is a piece of legislation that can be amended. The court's job is to interpret the act. Now Congress can come back in light of that interpretation and say, 'Well, that's not exactly what we meant.'"

In a dissenting opinion, Justice William Brennan speculated that the ruling would mean dangerously limited freedom for faculty members. He said that managers as opposed to rank and file employees, are expected to have undivided loyalty to the administration. Such undivided loyalty, however, could limit academic freedom by making disloyalty to policy a cause for dismissal.



## BASKETBALL AWARDS: A RECORD YEAR

On Friday, March 7, 1980, the second annual Presidents Luncheon for the Men's and Women's Varsity Basketball Teams was held in the Executive Dining Room. The occasion for this was to honor the athletes for their fine performance in representing the school on the basketball court.

The players on the Women's Team are: Sue Mack, Anne Maire Hauptner, Kieran Kays, Leslie Thompson, Laura Zimberg, Beth Desmond, Winnie Sullivan, Nancy Francisco, Anne Sullivan, and Sue Preische. The players on the Men's team are: Joe Brown, Bob Olivieri, Tommy Williams, James Cole, Willie Hatten, Dennis O'Keefe, Dave Chapman, Don Hogan, and Wally Smith.

Following the fine luncheon, the awards for the year were given out by athletic director, Ken Murray. The Most Valuable Player on the Women's Basketball Team, for the second year in a row, was junior Sue Mack. Sue broke many school records this year with some of them being most points in a game, 39, most rebounds in a game, 28, most points in a season, 427, and highest scoring average 23.7. The Most Improved Player on the Women's Team was freshman Laura Zimberg. Although averaging a mere 1.1 points per game Laura improved greatly throughout the year and highly deserved this award.

The Men's Team had only one winner this year and it was the Outstanding Defensive Player of the Year Award. This went to sophomore Bob Olivieri. Bob displayed raw guts and determination in playing this year and was very deserving of this award.

Other noted accomplishments on the Men's Team were by Joe Brown for breaking the school record on most points in a game, 42, against Spring Arbor, Michigan, and for being the all time leading scorer in Daemen's short basketball history with 1985 points. Senior Willie Hatten was also honored for being the second all time leading scorer, surpassing Tony Jenkins with 1164 career total points.

Both teams are looking forward to a successful 1980-1981 season. The Women's Team has the majority of its players returning and with a couple of new recruits that have committed themselves to Daemen, we can see the Women's Team have its best season next year. The men have only two players returning but there are also a few new recruits on the line, so it looks as if the men could have another successful season also.

Ken Murray

# STUDENTS FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF FUNDS

(CPS) — Doug Tuthill, student government president at the University of Florida, chose a fittingly combative analogy. "This," he said, "is Round One of a 15-round fight."

Tuthill — along with two other UF student leaders — was almost knocked out December 5, 1979 when he lost a round in his lawsuit that would reassert student control over student fees. Florida Circuit Court Judge John Crews, himself a former UF student officer, ruled against the students.

Yet their battle is being fought all over the country now. Besides Florida, student officers in New York, Texas, Montana, Massachusetts and elsewhere have been busily fighting off administration attempts to take or preserve control over student fee monies.

Administrators, says Houston attorney Joseph Saranello, "want to keep a tighter rein on student fees" because money is scarce on campus these days, and the fees often represent the last available internal source of funds. The Florida fight, for example, began last summer when UF President Robert Marston decided to reallocate \$179,000 in student activities money to the women's athletic program.

Saranello suspects that another reason student-administration fights over student fees are becoming more frequent is that administrators are seeking to regain some of the control they lost to students during the more turbulent sixties and early seventies. Students — as administrators seem to perceive them — are apparently more conservative and less assertive than their counterparts of several years ago. They would presumably be less likely to offer resistance.

Saranello himself was suspended from Southwest Texas State University in 1969 for working to insure students more input into university policy-making. Earlier this fall, he was the center of a similar controversy when two SWTSU student officers tried to use student fees to hire him as student government attorney.

The administration put the two officers — President Roy Battles and Vice President Jon Hudson — on disciplinary probation for their troubles, and subsequently banned posters supporting them from campus display. Hudson filed and then withdrew a retaliatory lawsuit. Hudson reportedly is still contemplating legal action.

The severe disciplining of the officers could be attributed to "the university feeling threatened by the students," Saranello adds. As a rule, "the university would like to maintain as much power as it can." That includes power over the use of student fees.

Dorothy Bernholz, attorney for the student government at the University of North Carolina-Chapel, thinks the current skirmishing over student fees probably has more to do with the principle of control than the current

tight state of university finances. When student governments use those fees to hire attorneys, the issue becomes especially provocative for administrators.

Universities, she says "are not really delighted with the idea of students hiring a lawyer." She speculates a major reason why the UNC administration allows the student government to spend \$40,000 of its \$600,000 budget on legal fees is that she is prohibited from participating in suits against the school.

Enough student groups have enough difficulty devoting student fees to lawyers — who, in turn, usually spend most of their time on landlord-student tenant cases — that Burnholz is forming a new group, called the National Association of Student Attorneys.

Burnholz, who is president of the group, notes "there is no definitive answer to the use of student fees on all campuses," that policy varies from state to state. The only national case law from the U.S. Supreme Court decision that, in Burnholz's words, "mandatorily assessed student fees can not be withheld if the action will result in a violation of the students' first amendment rights."

Determining those rights, however, is the heart of the problem in Montana. University of Montana print shop official Al Madison sued the student newspaper in 1974 for libel, and asked for \$40,000 in damages. Five years later, the case's central question is who should pay the damages if Madison wins.

The paper, the Montana **Kaiman**, is partially funded by student fees. According to **Kaiman** reporter Linda Caricaburu, it is unclear if those student fees belong to the university or the student government. The student government is not insured against libel, and the university is. Caricaburu worries that if it is determined that student fees are university funds, the administration might have the grounds to exert closer control over the paper's editorial content. The Montana Supreme Court may rule on the case as soon as January, 1980.

Control over fees also caused an uproar at the City University of New York last summer, when it was learned that the administration used student fees to pay for the inauguration of and parties for new City College President Ursula Scherwin.

Student officers charged the use of the fees was improper. Hanna Rushbaum, bookkeeper for the City College student government, maintains the student government actually voted to use funds from graduation and year-book fees for the festivities. It was, Rushbaum says, all "up and above board."

Similarly, Florida President Marston's right to reallocate student fees is legal.

A 1973 Florida law called the Activity and Service Fee Statute devotes \$2.69 per student credit hour to funding student programs at the nine state campuses. This year, the University of Florida's share came to \$3.2 million, which was then allocated by the student government's Activity and Service Fee Advisory committee.

The law, though, gives the university president a veto over the allocations. President Marston's summer veto and fund reallocation inspired the student leader's suit against the university.

"We don't want (control of the fees) to be a matter of (Marston's) discretion, because this time he might say 'yes' and next time he might say 'no,'" explains law student David Sobel, who wrote the complaint as a member of the student fee advisory committee.

So the students are going after the law itself. "I think the law is in peril," UF Student Services Dean Tom Goodale notes. "Maybe the next stop is: he who pays the piper calls the tune."

Marston himself says he would "like clarification of what the responsibility of the president is."

Marston thinks the answer should come from the state legislature. State University System Chancellor E.T. York adds "There is a lot of unhappiness with this statute. It may be that the legislature needs to go back and look at that (law)."

Judge Crews evidently agrees. He found Marston's veto within the president's "discretionary duty." Crews "understands the objective of the petitioners. However, their plight . . . may be solved in the legislature, but not by the judicial branch."

But Tuthill and Sobel, counting on another 14 rounds, say they plan to appeal the case through the courts.

## New Hampshire Primary Pulls Record Numbers

HANOVER, NH (CPS) — College students, who in earlier presidential skirmishes in the campaign have hinted they're becoming less apathetic about politics, turned out in huge numbers in the recent New Hampshire primary.

While an astonishing 55 percent of the 12,000 eligible students voted, their choices suggest that the turnout reflects concern about foreign policy rather than anti-draft or anti-nuclear feelings that some candidates tried to exploit.

Republican students in the four major college voting sectors in the state barely favored George Bush over Ronald Reagan and John Anderson. Bush received 31 percent of the college Republican vote, while Reagan captured 27 percent and Anderson 26 percent.



# DANCE MARATHON

By MAURICE HENDERSON

The second annual Daemen College Marathon, sponsored by Resident Council, was held on Friday, March 7th to Sunday, March 9th. The Marathon began with Carlton Lampkins and LaCrystal Barrett, two of last year's winners, dancing to the first song.

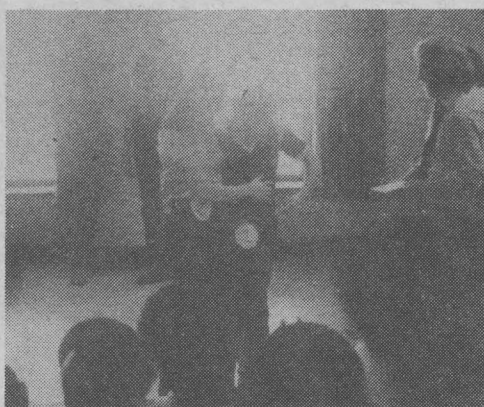
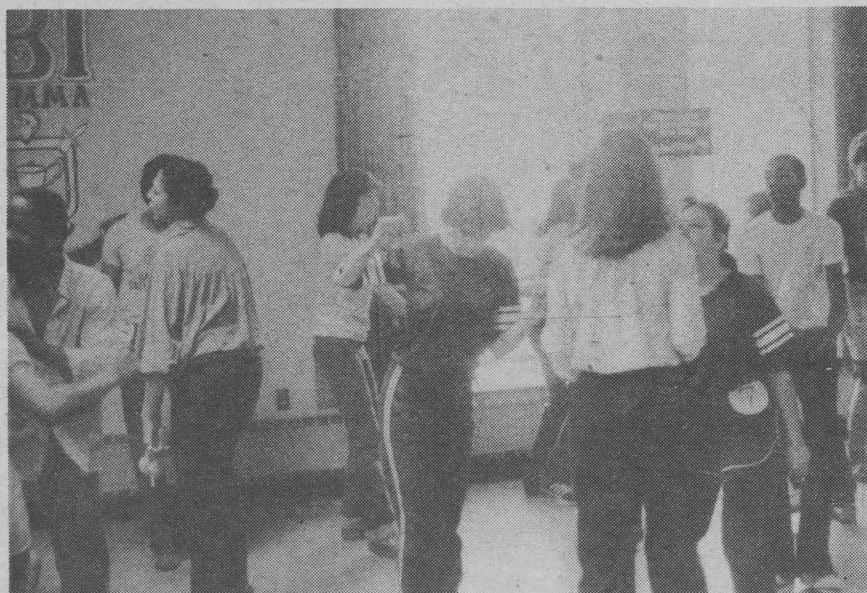
At 4:00 p.m. the sixteen couples took the floor for the beginning of the forty eight hour marathon. As the dancers began to move about the dancing area, the on-lookers started to cheer as they joined the dancers on the floor, dancing to the sounds of disco, rock and roll, and punk rock. The members of the audience were allowed to dance with and encourage the dancers.

As the day grew longer, Channel Seven News ventured into the Rathskellar to film the dancers for their broadcast. Soon after, Schenck Lounge, the place where the dancers rested and ate during the breaks, looked like the ward of a hospital, as many of the contestants received rub downs and other assistance.

During the early hours before and after midnight, the crowd gave much encouragement to the dancers, as many of them lost energy as they danced across the floor. As the sun began to rise on Saturday, the crowds' and dancers' spirits seem to drift away, but Betty Boyd and Roxanne Bailey, two of the floor walkers and assistants, worked enthusiastically to encourage the dancers. During each intermission they sang songs and told jokes to lift the dancers' spirits.

With the help of Betty and Roxanne and the other floor walkers who did a wonderful job of assisting and relaxing the contestants, the contestants seem to become more at ease and friendly, as they began to relate to each other and often encouraged and gave each other tips on how to pace themselves.

As Saturday evening came along, the crowd began to grow in the Rathskellar, as the contestants' friends and family came to cheer them on. Later on that evening, Channel 2 News came to film the dances, as they began to pep up their steps for the camera.



By late Saturday night, nine couples remained, as the capacity crowd began to mix with the dancers, who often looked beat and worn out, but kept dancing.

By early Sunday morning, five couples remained. After a grueling night the winners stood moving their tired bodies back and forth across the floor. The five couples that completed the full forty eight hours were Yaa Brinkley and Steve Williams (the only couple that kept a constant smile on their face and who won the name of "King and Queen" of Punk Funk), Ken Bartell and Karen Reynolds, Anthony Laney and Liz Soto, Karen Douglas and Aimee Torres, and Giselle Ramirez and Donovan Christy. Honorable mention should also be given to Dwayne Medley, Vanessa Frith and Margaret Hall, who, even though their partners dropped out, kept dancing for the UNITED WAY.

After forty eight hours, the couples stood victorious and joyous, because they beat the odds.

The unusual thing about the atmosphere of the marathon was not that of intense competition, but that of a group of people, united and supportive of each others' efforts. The marathon not only raised money for the United Way, but also led to the development of many friendships.

The next to the last song that the D.J. played was a tribute to the dancers entitled, "Looks Like We Made It" by Barry Manilow. The five winning couples relayed the true significance of the quote "You've come a long way babe," by dancing for forty eight hours and doing it for the United Way. The money they raised by dancing will help others help themselves. This year's total was over \$1,200 in pledges, \$600 above last year's total.

Special thanks should be given to the faculty who showed up to be judges, Mary Beth Rostiser, Bob Kowalick, Aurora Insernia, Rose Giarrantano, The Resident Council, and all of the dancers, especially the one's who dropped out, but returned to give moral support to the remaining dancers.

The marathon lasted 48 hours, but in the end everyone was a winner, especially the UNITED WAY.







## Devil Doherty Does It Again

### LIES MADISON AVENUE TOLD ME

Will Rogers once said something to the effect that advertising is the fine art of making people buy what they never wanted in the first place. And to think this was before television and the Ultra-Brite girl. Now we have a vast array of characters that are supposedly the "folks next door" pitching everything from aardvark soap to zithers.

One of the commercials that really bother me are those for reducing or dieting plans. "You too can lose weight on Ada May's Wonder Plan," coos a blonde with a toothpick figure as she sweats it out (ha ha) at the nearest health spa. Let's be serious. If this is every going to sell, they may as well get people who look the part. I'd like to see some mildly obese people doing these commercials — after all, they're the ones who are going to need it.

The advertising industry must really think adolescents everywhere spend all their time contemplating their faces. Not good SAT scores, or that 100 dollar dent in the car, or grades — but always deliberating on that dirty little four letter word spelled a-c-n-e. One pimple on the

end of a nose and some teenager is heard or seen having a neurosis because he didn't use some medication with a longer chemical name than surnames you'd find in a Russian novel.

A popular advertising affliction on cable or syndicated TV stations is the number of record commercials they have. If some person made the top 500 list in Terre Haute, then that person's album is sure to be going for a list price of \$8.97 on Channel 57. (Canadian residents add \$1.) I really would like to know who is getting the revenue from releases and re-releases and triple releases of Elvis' Greatest Hits Volume 6. And on a particular cable station in my area, this one dignified looking actor has been selling classical records for the past 3½ years. (The catch is, he's been deceased for the past 2½ years. I wonder who his agent is.)

I really think homemakers should picket Madison Avenue to clean up and refine their commercial image. I really have yet to see some lady of the house that I know go off on a binge because Junior isn't using his flouride toothpaste, or because they

took the whitener out of their favorite fabric softener, or that her dishwashing detergent gives her spotty glasses. Frankly, I don't think your mother or my mother or even Miz Lillian herself really gives a hoot if Mrs. So-and-So has softer towels than they do.

And, of course, there's always the man-in-the-street (or supermarket) who asks what the public thinks of a certain product. Just once, (that's all I ask) I would like to see somebody tell what they think of a particular item. I'm sure that would really keep the folks at Quality Control busy for the next decade or so.

Unless we decide to go socialist overnight, we'll probably have Mrs. Folger and Mr. Whipple and the Maytag repairman for a while yet. (sigh) But don't let those ads and slogans get you thinking about your hum-drum existence with dishpan hands from not using Palmolive. After all, you knew well before they did that it was "dishwashing liquid" before you'd soak your hand in it.

Linda Doherty

## More Students Watching Soaps

(CPS) — Four out of ten Northern Illinois University women are involved in illicit affairs, unwanted pregnancies, divorce, and bizarre illnesses, though only one out of ten NIU men are similarly involved. Fortunately enough, their involvement is limited to watching those problems played out on soap operas.

Zodiac News Service reports that two NIU professors have found a growing number of college students are spending their afternoons following the day-to-day trials of the nations most-beleagured TV characters.

Professors Myles Breen and Jon Powell polled about 500 NIU students, 40 percent of whom confessed they watched the soaps because they were intrigued by the plots. Thirty percent of the viewers said they watched because the characters were "so dumb." Almost 14 percent said the troubles they were watching made their own problems seem trivial. Some even said they identified with the people they watched.

"Ten or twenty years ago these students wouldn't be caught dead watching soap operas," Breen and Powell said. Now they are "national phenomena."

Powell added that the students' involvement probably wasn't a hazard to them because if they weren't watching they'd be drinking beer or doing unimportant things.

# ZODIACTION



by Dennis W. Morley

**ARIES:** March 21-April 19. You are not apt to part with things at this time. Material things are more important to you than usual. Be careful not to become defensive where there is no need.

**TAURUS:** April 20-May 20. You tend to be more sensitive to the needs of others at this time. This is a time of subjective and personal considerations. You probably feel a great need to be around the ones you love at this time.

**GEMINI:** May 21-June 20. At this time emotions tend to be downplayed. Presently you tend to be secretive. However, being too secretive can lead to problems.

**CANCER:** June 21-July 22. You tend to have more contact with your friends at this time. Take the opportunity now to say those personal things which you have wanted to say to your friends. Your life tends to have more females involved in it than usual.

**LEO:** July 23-August 23. You may find yourself making public displays of emotional release at this time. Your professional life should be in the forefront of your thoughts now. Your personal life may be on display to others at this time.

**VIRGO:** August 24-September 22. Present boredom can be alleviated by mental tasks. You tend to have the desire to get away from it all at present. If it doesn't radically break you away from your routine, travel may be considered.

**LIBRA:** September 23-October 22. You may find yourself asking yourself "who am I really?" now. Presently emotional experiences can be very intense for you. Therefore you tend to be drawn to places and people which reflect these emotions (emotional experiences).

**SCORPIO:** October 23-November 21. At this time partners and loved ones give you needed support and security. You tend to express yourself more emotionally than usual now. You should turn your attentions to personal relationships at this time.

**SAGITTARIUS:** November 22-December 21. Take this time to reorganize personal aspects of your life. It is very important to attend to immediate necessities at this time. You

tend to react more on logic now and repress your emotions.

**CAPRICORN:** December 22-January 19. At present experiences with your lover tend to be much more intense. Emotions are very high now. Remember to be yourself now with others (and YOURSELF).

**AQUARIUS:** January 20-February 18. Take time to evaluate those things you usually hide in yourself at present. Also evaluating your values at this time can be very important. This tends to be a good time to spend time by yourself.

**PISCES:** February 19-March 20. Make sure to avoid superficial people at this time. Presently your conversations tend to have great depths and meaning. You may become (more) acquainted with someone at this time who becomes a lifelong friend or partner.





## Getting Animals to Behave

Daemen College Psychology majors have been busy training rats, goldfish and a dog.

Susan Csaszar says her rat Pierre is shaping up nicely. He is trained to pick up triangular blocks and put them through triangular holes and circular blocks through circular holes in the wall.

Liz Jankowski's rat Bingo is working hard to become a member of Daemen's Demons - the college basketball team. His favorite shot is the dunk but he's working on his outside set shot and free throws.

Ange Cagna's rat Dummy opens the door and follows arrows to goals. He's still looking for the Indians.

Jim Schindler has a bell-ringing rat by the name of Quasimodo or Quasi to his friends.

Fantasia is a goldfish that's headed for the stars. Sally Wintermantel has trained 'her' to always swim to a star-shaped object as

opposed to a rectangle.

Goldy another goldfish trained by Judy Burnett thinks he's a tiger in the circus and likes to 'jump' through hoops.

The dog, Nikki, a Siberian Husky belongs to Pat Jarzynski and she is being taught to respond to hand signals. The hardest part for Pat has been to keep Nikki from performing all the time. She's anxious to please.

Getting animals to behave as they ought is quite often a demanding exercise for students. "I feel that I learn a lot about my students as they struggle to train their animals" maintains Dr. Cimballo, who teaches the Experimental Psychology class requiring the projects. Their humanness, sensitivity, ingenuity, caring and tolerance seem more apparent in this real experience than in so much of the unreal, unfeeling experiences that happen in classrooms.

## Drug Study Reveals New Trends

ANN ARBOR, MI (CPS) — Marijuana use among American teenagers may be leveling off for the first time since 1970, but cocaine use among high school students is increasing at a faster rate than previous years.

The trends were revealed in a new drug study by three social psychologists at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

The three psychologists — Lloyd Johnston, Jerald Bachman, and Patrick O'Mally — found that marijuana use, which had been almost doubling every year since 1975 among high school students, abruptly stabilized in 1979.

"We think the reason is that more kids are hearing that daily marijuana use can in fact make you sick," Bachman explains. Students can still get marijuana easily — one out of ten seniors surveyed said they could get it within 24 hours — but "significantly more" 1979 seniors

believe regular users assume a "great risk" of hurting themselves.

Some 60 percent of the 17,000 surveyed had tried marijuana. More than a third of those who had tried it had consumed it in the month prior to the survey. Ten percent of the seniors who used marijuana claimed to be daily consumers.

The Michigan study also found "a substantial and accelerating increase in the use of cocaine" among high school seniors. In 1975, only two percent of the cocaine users interviewed had consumed the drug in the month prior to the survey. The rate had tripled to six percent among 1979 seniors.

Twelve percent of the 1979 seniors said they'd tried cocaine, compared to 1975's six percent. The increase in use has been accompanied by a perception of increased availability of the drug, and by a decrease in the percentage of students who think cocaine use is personally risky.

# CURFEW CRACKDOWN

PITTSBURGH, PA (CPS) — After a review of campus security precautions in the wake of a brutal murder in a dorm laundry room last year, the University of Pittsburgh has officially reinstated dorm visiting hours regulations. Under the new rules, most weeknight overnight visitations will be prohibited.

Pitt had abandoned hours regulations nearly a decade ago, but a January, 1979 murder of a Pitt coed "clearly piqued our concern for safety," says Mary Ann Aug, director of Pitt's news department.

When Pitt administrators announced in early February that they proposed to prohibit non-resident visitation after 2:00 a.m., some students protested the university was attempting to exercise too much control over students' personal lives. Students went so far as to hire their own lawyer to represent them during subsequent administration discussions about the proposal.

Aug says that students have greeted the final regulations, adopted Feb. 12 and due to become operational spring quarter, much more calmly.

The regulations allow overnight visitations on weekends, after the visitor registers with dorm advisers. Relatives can sleep over during the week, when all other non-resident visitors must leave by the 2:00 a.m. curfew. Even during weekends, residents must get roommates' approval before entertaining overnight guests. "We just wanted to give over-visited roommates an opportunity to say no," Aug explains.

"The university wants to make no moral judgements," she adds. "But we do need a program that allows us to sweep the dorms, and allows the students to know that whoever is there belongs there."

Dorm security became a hot campus issue after the 1979 murder. Aug reports that student concern intensified after it was discovered that the murder suspect, implicated in at least four other Pennsylvania murders, had been a dorm resident's regular guest.

"Logistics were also becoming a problem," Aug adds. Some female residents reportedly complained that men were in the women's showers in the mornings.

This marks the first time since 1971 that Pitt has imposed dorm hours. That's when the university, following a national trend, dropped its policy of in loco parentis. The policy, which literally means "in parents' place," charged college officials with overseeing students' moral and social activities as parents might.

But the new "open hours" policy made dorm security difficult. Aug claims Pitt has spent "hundreds of thousands of dollars" trying to protect dorm residents from intruders.

Some students are apparently more willing than others to trade open hours for better security. As one student told an ABC television news reporter when the hours proposal was first made: "It doesn't make any difference to me because I don't have a girlfriend anyway."

## S.A. ELECTIONS

for

S.A. President

Vice Pres. for Programming

Vice Pres. for Governing

Secretary

Treasurer

Sr. Class S.A. Rep.

Jr. Class S.A. Rep.

Soph. Class S.A. Rep.

Sr. Class EPC Rep.

Jr. Class EPC Rep.

Soph. Class EPC Rep.

**SELF NOMINATIONS 3/20-3/26**

**CAMPAIGNING BEGINS 3/26**

**ELECTIONS 4/21-4/25**

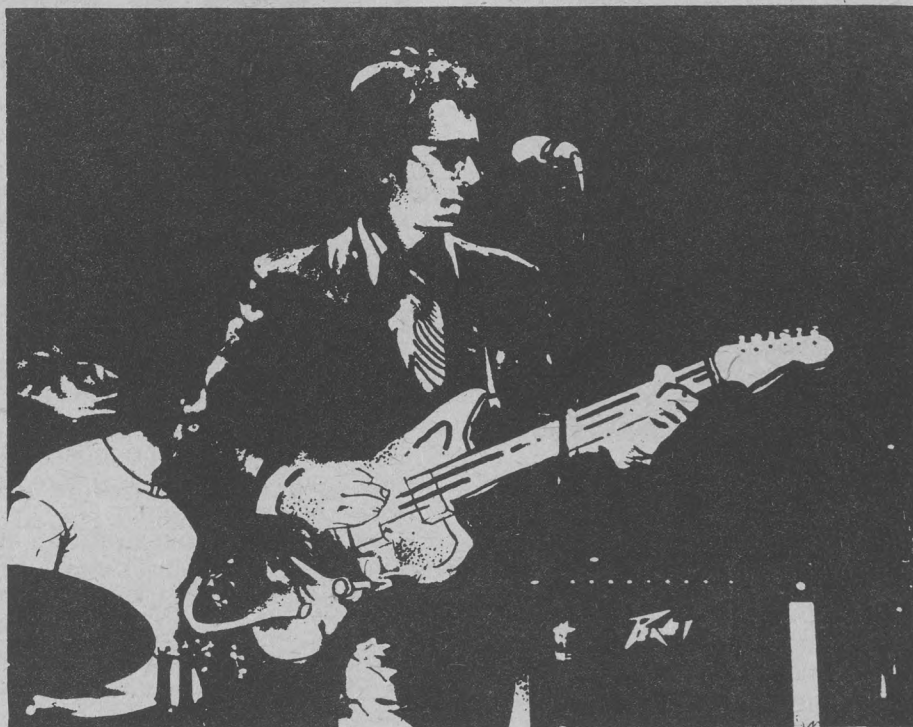


# The "King of Spite" Gives us a Vinyl Smile

He didn't say "hello." He didn't say "thank you" or even "good night." Elvis Costello seemed a little cold and unfriendly during his first area nightclub appearance in March of 1978. But what he lacked in charisma, he made up with basic rock n' roll energy. By the end of the show, all four hundred of us were dancing on the tables, joyously ripping the paper tablecloths to shreds. At that very moment, the new trend of danceable rock n' roll seemed to be born...

Article and illustration  
by Jamie Kubala

Two years and a quarter of a million fans later, we find that **Elvis Costello And The Attractions'** latest release, **Get Happy!!** excites us and disappoints us at the same time. First of all, it contains forty-eight minutes of music, and, as producer Nick Lowe notes on the back of the album cover, there is "no" loss of sound due to "groove cramming." Strange he should mention it. It seems to me that the fifty-three minutes of music on Genesis' "Selling England By The Pound" didn't seem to suffer any, yet *Get Happy's* sound quality is questionable (maybe I just got a bum pressing). Anyway, its twenty tunes make for interesting listening because the best songs are too short, while the mediocre songs are thankfully short. The best songs make up a half an hour of music spirited enough to make you wear out at least one pair of dancin' shoes. Side one features the finger snapping "Love For Tender," and the tuneful "King Horse." The trickling keyboards on "Opportunity" and the subtle, well-timed vocals on "Secondary Modern" also stand out. Flip the record over and you'll find that six of the first seven songs on side two are *devastating*. They're Elvis at his punchiest, and the rhythmic hooks are so infectious



they could make someone with cement feet dance. Three of these six songs are "Human touch," "Almost Beaten To The Punch," and the import single release, "I Can't Stand Up (For Falling Down)." The other three songs "Black

melodies with an instrument that is used primarily for rhythm purposes.

Weaknesses:

Unfortunately, *Get Happy!!* contains about fifteen minutes of some of Elvis' most forgettable compositions, most of

**"... so infectious they could make someone with cement feet dance."**

and White World," "Five Gears In Reverse" and my favorite track, "B Movie" feature one of the best bassists in rock, Attraction Bruce Thomas. Bruce stands out because of his uncanny ability to create hummable

them being clumped on the last half of side one. In a situation like this, I think less would be more, and a conventional 38-40 minute long recording would have made this a better album. Another problem is that *Get Happy!!* is missing a

"killer track," one that grabs radio programmers' ears and wrenches listeners hearts like the song "Alison" did. This album also lacks anger; there is nothing on it to compare to the coldblooded "Watching The Detectives" or the spiteful "Radio Radio." Elvis' lyrical venom appears to be drying up, and his ability to make great albums seems to be going along with it. Still, a happy Costello is better than no Costello at all. If there's a tour to support this album, it should be stopping in Buffalo. In the meantime, Elvis has left us with an important message: **Get Happy!!**



## HEART'S NEW ALBUM: NOT A HEART BREAKER

by Doug Holly

"Heart," a rock band out of Seattle, Washington, combines the talents of sisters Ann and Nancy Wilson. The group began in 1976 with the smash album "Dreamboat Annie" which included the cuts "Crazy on You" and "Magic Man," which lead to their tremendous success. They followed with their second album "Little Queen" with the single "Barracuda" in 1977, and a sort of letdown album, "Magazine" which the single "Heartless" came from. This album was not nearly up to the par of the previous two. In 1978, they released the album, "Dog and Butterfly" which instantly brought them back on the charts with such hits as "Straight On," "Cook with Fire," and the title cut, "Dog and Butterfly."

Their new album "bebe le strange" has to be the best to their credit yet. Adversity delayed this much awaited album until Valentine's Day due to the break up of both sisters and their live-in boyfriends, one a member of the band. He immediately left the band. There are nine cuts on the album along with a brief instrumental, and of the nine, it is hard



to find one that isn't superb. The title cut, "bebe le strange" about a not so "Johnny B. Goode" of a rock band, is so powerful that your blood count has to increase. "Rockin' Heaven Down" and "Even It Up" combine the beauty of blues and rock to make them sure chart hits. One song "Strange Night" has almost a jungle beat in which Ann uses a vacuum hose with her voice to create a very catchy beat if heard a few times. The other cuts show the diversity of the sisters with beautiful revelries and solid rock much like "Led Zeppelin."

I feel this album has something for everyone who enjoys rock, certainly, it's a pleasant change from the monotony of "disco" and the new rage of "New Wave." This album is certain to make them more popular among their peers and fans and make their continued success a cinch. On a scale from one to ten, this album receives the full ten and the group as a whole receives a modest ten and a half!

Pictorial and column by:  
Doug Holly



## Profile: Rosalind Cramer

by Rhonda Luter

The Arts, an important part of life, are encouraged by people like Rosalind Cramer, Assistant Professor of Theatre Arts. Rosalind is from Teaneck, New Jersey; she did undergraduate work at the University of Vermont and received her B.F.A. at Boston University. She received her M.A. at Columbia University and has attended the University of Buffalo where she earned 12 credits of post-graduate work. Rosalind has worked at Summer Stock Professional Theatre in Maine and Cape Cod.

Rosalind began studying Theatre at the age of 9. She commented, "I've never had too much trouble in career decision making." At first Rosalind was interested in a professional career in Theatre, but decided to direct her efforts toward the educational aspects of Theatre. Rosalind said that her reasons for going into Theatre have changed over the years. "I think when you're young and you go into Theatre it somehow serves as a manner of self-expression; I think it starts with the need to be accepted, to be a part of the world, to build up security and confidence." She feels that actors become more aware of the aesthetics of Theatre as they mature. At present Rosalind and her students are working on a play entitled "The Cave Dwellers" which will be performed from March 27th to the 30th; she is excited about the play and finds it enjoyable.

Rosalind feels that although the school has changed over the years, the students are about the same. "I feel



that the students are more outspoken." She stated that the right to express one's self and have a say about education is important.

Rosalind, along with Tony Wilson, established the Theatre of Youth (TOY) Company in 1972 which is located in downtown Buffalo at Center Theatre on Main Street. The company has won local, state, and national awards. It is the only professional children's school in Western New York; Rosalind is very proud of this achievement. The company was started to provide experience and work for the Theatre students at Daemen. About 30 students from Daemen have been involved with the company and 2 are presently on staff. Rosalind likes to keep in touch with students who have graduated and expressed a concern for their future.

When Rosalind was asked what her favorite play was she responded, "Putting on a play is like having a baby." She feels that each one is special and worth the effort. One of her most enjoyable roles was Amanda in the "Glass Menagerie." She didn't like the character at first, but later understood and loved her.

Rosalind is a mother of three. In her spare time she enjoys cross-country skiing, tennis, and taking trips with her family. Although her career keeps her busy she finds the work rewarding. Her work plays an important part in artistic expression.

## THE CAVE DWELLERS

On March 27, 28, 29, and 30th, Thursday thru Sunday, Daemen Theatre presents this semester's play, **The Cave Dwellers**, by William Saroyan.

The play takes place on the stage of an abandoned theatre. **The Cave Dwellers** is a play about love, courtesy, kindness, and unselfishness. "Love is the secret of the theatre and the art of the world," says one of the characters of the play.

The production is directed by Roz Cramer and the set design was done by Christopher Wilson. The lighting design is by James Dalton. Principles in the cast include Chuck Mucha as the King, a former music hall clown who used to be rich and a "wit of the world." Edie Gruene portrays the Queen, a sick

old actress who used to play elegant roles. Jim Dalton takes the role of the Duke, an ex-boxing champion. And Anne Ruchalski is the girl, a lost and frightened homeless girl who finds the theatre in her search for security. Others in the cast are Paul Michael, Linda Gibson, Stephanie Doyle, James Maclean, Carole Mitchell, David Bathrick, Trudy Torgler, Craig Palanker, and Bill Snyder.

A lot of hard work has gone into this production and we're sure it will be a night of entertainment that will be enjoyable for everyone. Those dates again are the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th at Daemen Little Theatre. Admission is \$1.00 with student I.D. and \$2.50 for the general public. Curtain time is 8:30. See you there!!

by Stephanie Doyle



## ENSEMBLE PERFORMS

The Daemen Theatre on the campus of Daemen College, Amherst, New York will be the site of a public performance by the NOUVELLE DANCE ENSEMBLE. The program will be performed on Friday, April 18, and Saturday, April 19, 1980 at 8:00 p.m. General admission will be \$3.00 and tickets can be purchased at the door or by calling 839-3048. ADS vouchers are gladly accepted. Members of the Daemen College community can purchase tickets in advance for only \$1.50 with proper I.D.

This is the third concert in the ensemble's 1979-80 season. Founded in 1977, the NOUVELLE DANCE ENSEMBLE is a regional dance company made up of area professional dancers and dance educators. Of particular interest to the company is the reconstruction of master dance works from Labanotation. Featured on the program will be "Brahms Waltzes" by Charles Weidman. Weidman is from the field of modern expressional dance. He was closely associated with Doris Humphrey, and created "Brahms Waltzes" as a tribute to her and her style of movement. This dance is being reconstructed

by Anne E. Meyer, artistic director of the ensemble, in arrangement with the Dance Notation Bureau, Inc.; and the Charles Weidman Foundation (NYC). Also on the program will be Ms. Meyer's own choreography. In addition two works by Deborah K. Jasinski, executive director of the company, will be presented. Mrs. Jasinski is a member of the faculty of Daemen in the Theatre Arts Dept. Technical direction is being handled by Christopher Wilson of Theatre Arts.

Dancing with the NOUVELLE DANCE ENSEMBLE since 1978 is Mary Needham, a senior at the college. This concert will feature her first choreographic endeavor with the company. Original music for the dance was composed by Steve Schaefer, also a student at Daemen.

Lighting designs for the production will be created by James M. Dalton, a senior Theatre Arts major. He has designed lights for the NOUVELLE DANCE ENSEMBLE since 1978 and has also worked for the Theatre of Youth (TOY) on construction and crew.

## MAKE \$\$\$ THIS SUMMER

Summer College Work-Study positions will again be available both within the College and through off-campus agencies beginning in May. Listing for these positions will appear on the bulletin board in the lower level of Duns Scotus (outside the financial aid office) and in the Newsletter.

Students who plan on applying for summer work should be certain their FAF and Daemen College Financial Application for 1980-81 are on file in the Financial Aid Office. Without these forms you can not be considered for summer employment.

## Composers' Expose

"Composers' Expose" has been the title given to what will be the first Daemen College recital devoted exclusively to compositions by Daemen students. The free recital open to the public will be held in the Wick Social Room at 8:00 p.m., Monday, March 31st. The program will include "Two Vedantas," "A Cloud Descended," "Focus and Diversions" by Greg Cwiklinski, "A Day in the Life of a Wallaby" by Harry Lawrence, "Silver Bird" by "Russ" Russell, "Kathy" and two percussion pieces by Nicholas Corallo (aka Dickman).

In addition to the composers, themselves, performing will be Judy Diem and Mary Mucha, flutists, Susan Dukoff, Melissa Thomas and Mike Miskuly, violinists, Joe Hochulski and Paul Nobles, percussionists, vocalists Jeanine Telesca and Michael Smith, Corinne Melancon, piano, and Carol Boberg, conductor.





## The Gin Game: New Offering At Studio Arena

Two lonely people just looking for something meaningful to occupy their time with is the subject of **The Gin Game**. Fonsia Dorsey and Weller Martin are the two ordinary, yet different people who meet over a game of gin.

Most of us wonder what life really is like after 65. The loneliness that ensues is one that can only be realized by those who have been there. **The Gin Game** gives one the feeling of emptiness and despair that ensues when one finds himself or herself living in an old folks home. The example that D.L. Coburn gives us is Fonsia Dorsey and Weller Martin. They are both newcomers to the home, who meet outside on a porch; because neither of them care for what is going on inside.

Fonsia and Weller can't seem to find happiness within the confines of the home; they need something more. Gin is a card game, usually played as something to occupy your time with, sometimes played for money. One does not associate this game with what turns out to be in the course of **The Gin Game**, as an ongoing struggle to win that leads to an almost life and death situation.

Weller asks Fonsia to play a game of gin with him. At first Fonsia is a bit hesitant to pursue Weller's offer, but with a little coaxing he manages to get her to accept. At the outset, Fonsia appears to be a very prudent, upright and righteous woman who wouldn't engage in gin; because it is thought to be evil in her mind. Weller, a cigar stub in his mouth, "curse words" coming out of his mouth, appears to Fonsia as someone she should stay away from.

Once Fonsia does consent to

playing gin, she embarrassedly claims she knows nothing about gin, and the closest game that she knows to it is rummy. Knowing this, Weller, who happens to think that he is a master at gin, endeavors to teach Fonsia some of the finer points of gin such as, "knocking." Fonsia and Weller now begin what will become an obsession to Weller and a threat to Fonsia. Once the game begins, Fonsia manages to win each game with what she terms "luck." To Weller, this luck causes him frustration, and his mood becomes one of outrage.

Fonsia and Weller meet for a second bout of gin, and during the course of the game their personalities are revealed to us through temper tantrums of Weller and Fonsia's constant righteous attitude.

Fonsia's and Weller's relationship becomes one of meeting over gin to let all of their frustrations out. For Fonsia, Weller's obsession with this game becomes her sense of pride at winning each successive game they play. Behind these two characters are two very lonely people, who never really had a chance in life to be winners. Fonsia had lost her husband to divorce, her son to hatred, and she's beginning to lose herself. Weller was once a successful businessman who was kicked out of his own business, only to find despair.

Through the simple game of gin, D.L. Coburn has taken you through the lives of two lonely people just trying to find themselves. **The Gin Game** becomes a reflection of what life once was for Fonsia and Weller, and it takes you inevitably to the bitter end.

By Rosemary Gambacorta

## XEROX LAWSUIT MAY AFFECT STUDENTS

(CPS) — "My job," she fretted, "is to make sure all the (copiers) on this campus are in operation, and that the people who are supposed to have access to them do have access to them."

"I can't be in a position of saying what can and can't go into the machines."

The woman, who oversees the operations of more than 20 copiers on her campus, asked to remain anonymous because "for all I know, I'm breaking the law."

The law is the Copyright Act of 1976, and the copying director's fears were awakened by the Association of American Publishers' February lawsuit against a chain of commercial copying centers in the eastern U.S. The Association accused the Gnomon Corp., which operates copying centers near campuses in Cambridge, Mass., New Haven, Ct., Ithaca, NY, and State College, Pa., of violating the copyright law by providing students and faculty members with unauthorized reproductions of copyrighted materials.

The lawsuit, however, has made some college copying officials worry that they may be illegally fulfilling staff and student requests to reproduce portions of copyrighted work for classroom use.

For example, a spokeswoman for Ohio State Duplicating Center Coordinator Debbie Hall noted that while OSU doesn't copy whole books, "We duplicate small portions of work for instructors and students. Occasionally, we do chapters, with permission."

But the officials rarely ask for proof that the customer has gotten the permission.

Generally, the copying machine supervisors assume the people who want something copied have gotten the necessary permission to have the work reproduced. "We assume the instructor takes care of the permission," said Debbie Carlton of the College Copying Center near San Diego State University.

Her store, she says has a big sign on the wall that says what is legal, and what is not. She claimed store employees always ask if the customer has gotten the author's and or publisher's permission to copy the work, and that "the instructor usually says it's checked out."

"The onus is on the people who bring the work in," John Parker of Tyco Copying in New Haven told the *Yale Daily News*. "It's simple for them to remove the copyright page. If we spent all our time trying to find the copyright, we wouldn't be in business."

But the Association of American Publishers (AAP) contends the copying agency itself has some responsibility in protecting copyrights.

The AAP, in its suit filed in federal court Feb. 5, charges that Gnomon violated the law by engaging in "micro-publishing." It says Gnomon reproduced excerpts from works from seven publishers — Princeton University

Press, John Wiley & Sons, Prentice-Hall, Nelson-Hall, McGraw-Hill, CBS Books, and Harper & Row — for use in classes at schools around the New Haven and Cambridge area. The excerpts amounted to what the publishers call unauthorized anthologies.

Gnomon officials have thus far refused to make any public comment.

The AAP decided to go after Gnomon in particular because theirs was such an "open and notorious kind of activity," explained the association lawyer Henry Kaufman.

He recalled the AAP had been informed of Gnomon's micro-publishing activities by association members who purchased some of the anthologies for documentation from the various Gnomon outlets.

In 1976, Congress — with much lobbying help from the AAP — passed the first major overhaul of American copyright laws since 1901. The law prohibits unauthorized distribution and reproduction as well as the preparation of "derivative works." It also includes a "Fair Use" section which allows for some multiple reproduction for classroom use.

The exceptions have apparently confused some copying operations.

"I don't know enough to interpret the copyright law every time an instructor asks to have material copied," said the copying center supervisor who requested anonymity.

The AAP's Kaufman counseled that supervisors should contact his association to clarify their liabilities. "We're aware that this is going on in the universities themselves. We chose to go after the commercial interests first. We've been very gratified by how many universities have contacted us since the suit was filed."

While Kaufman contends the issue is copyright protection, the anonymous supervisor, who works in the Middle South, says the issue is determining who is responsible for protecting the copyright, copying machine operators "or the teachers who bring the stuff to us?"

Instructors themselves, while largely sympathetic to the need to protect copyrights, tend to blame the publishers for the need to reproduce published materials.

History professor Raymond Stan told the *Daily Aztec* at San Diego State that, "The publishing companies, by making books unavailable or out of print have forced people into doing this."

"Textbook prices are the real villain," adds Wyoming history instructor Warren Billotson. "The best materials are usually spread around in different books. Asking students to buy all those books just to read those good sections would be very expensive, and very unfair."

"We reject the notion that if costs are high the law can be broken," said the AAP's Kaufman. "If a textbook price gets too high, do the professors suggest their students go to the bookstore and lift a few books?"



## Campus Surveillance a Reality

SAN JOSE, CA (CPS) — One day during the fall of 1978, four generally-outspoken members of the San Jose City College faculty found a surprise in their mailboxes: copies of their "criminal" files from the campus police.

It surprised them because none of them were criminals; neither had they ever been charged with anything criminal.

But those copies turned out to be just the tip of a mountain composed of an estimated 4000 files the campus police had compiled on members of their community. All told, the police had some 18,000 pages of secretly-obtained information on the college's students and on nearly half of San Jose's 900 faculty members.

The discovery that the campus police, usually seen as relatively harmless quota-conscious ticket writers, had been involved in covert surveillance worthy of the Central Intelligence Agency raised an uproar on campus. The revelations sparked investigations elsewhere and, more recently, revelations that campus police at least eight other schools also practice covert "intelligence gathering," often with sophisticated technology.

Obviously, more than the police forces' ticket-writing image has changed. Caught nearly flat-footed during the turbulent sixties and early seventies when confronted with political demonstrations, campus security forces have become increasingly involved in covert surveillance even as their territories have grown more peaceful.

The function of college police has become "a lot broader than directing traffic or providing crowd control at rock concerts," understates James McGovern, executive secretary of the International Association of College and University Security Directors.

Covert surveillance on campus entered a new era with the development of light, portable video equipment handy for photographing protests and other large gatherings.

Police at Oklahoma State University and the universities of Kansas and Colorado have used the cameras to record demonstrations, speeches and even football game crowds, from which the identities of student drinkers and "rowdies" have been gleaned.

Police departments at Cornell, Tulane, and Penn — among others — have employed video equipment to supplement the more "traditional" work of plain-clothes officers and work-study students hired to file reports about the activities of college political organizations.

Such surveillance can produce some very detailed information.

San Jose College's Phillip Crawford, for example, found in the file police kept on him — he obtained it through the Freedom of Information Act — a detailed description of his actions at a Black Caucus meeting held four years

## ENERGY COSTS AFFECT STUDENTS

(CPS) — Shaken by forecasts that energy costs were going to keep rising, administrators at George Washington University in Washington D.C. sat down last August to calculate just what it was going to cost them to keep their campus warm this winter. They carefully projected an average fuel price of 88c per gallon, which would have saddled the university with a total fuel bill of \$2.7 million.

Alas, GWU has been forced to pay between \$1.15 and \$1.20 per gallon, and will shell out a total of \$3.6 million before the academic year expires. Looking for some way to make up the unanticipated energy deficit, GWU administrators tapped a new source for more fuel funds: students.

GWU students aren't the only ones. Colleges all over have had an awful time keeping up with escalating energy costs, and even figuring out what those costs will be six months from now.

So in increasing numbers administrators are starting to assess students directly for the cost of energy. At some schools, those assessments are being included in the 1980-81 academic year tuition rates. In other places, dorm fees are being hiked to pay for the increased cost of fuel, although dorm residents

may end up subsidizing off-campus students' use of classroom energy. And at least two schools, students are being asked to pay an extra "energy surcharge."

"Somehow we must pay for the oil," laments GWU President Lloyd Elliott. Students will therefore find an extra \$25-\$50 energy charge tacked onto tuition bills next fall. GWU, once burned by its inaccurate August projections of energy costs, doesn't know exactly how much the charge will be yet.

"When you project how much (energy) is going to be," Elliott says, "you run into all the machinations" of OPEC pricing politics.

Students at the University of Connecticut have already started paying a \$20 energy surcharge.

UConn planning administrator Mary Fischer figures the surcharge should raise about \$176,000 for fuel costs. "We expect to break even," she says.

Yet this has been an unusually mild winter along the eastern seaboard. UConn anticipates raising dorm fees by \$300 for next winter's return to normality.

Some administrators, though, seem to favor the publicity value of phrases like "energy surcharge" to the simple

protecting the institution, but you have to ask yourself, 'How far do you go?'"

The dividing line between protecting the institution and protecting the privacy of the people in it, he says, is often blurred.

He fears that making it clearer could inhibit security operations. "There is no national policy regarding campus surveillance. But if there was, this association would be opposed to it."

A group of San Jose professors nevertheless want to press a lawsuit that could force a national policy. Faculty members Crawford and Charles Murry have charged the surveillance has damaged their careers, and have asked the American Civil Liberties Union to take their case.

The surveillance files themselves are currently sealed in the care of college Police Chief Hayward Brandon. Brandon will keep them until he gets recommendations from the faculty and the trustees on what to do with them.

Brandon himself isn't certain what all the fuss is about.

"When members of the faculty came down looking for information in the files that shouldn't be there," he recalls, "they didn't find it. We don't snoop around trying to find things to bust students and faculty on."

"We want to save the records," says ACLU attorney Catherine Wiehe, "and what we're pushing for is another custodian for them other than the campus police."

But the controversy around the files has made any disposition of them difficult.

"We've been looking for a resolution," mourns Vice Chancellor Goff. "We keep on asking the faculty board, 'What do you want to do?' They say the files shouldn't exist, so we say, 'Okay, let's destroy them.' But then they come back and say, 'No, we want to keep them.' It's very hard to say when anything is going to happen."

expedient of anonymously including energy costs in the round of tuition hikes expected next fall.

"We just wanted the people to know what (the increase) is for," explains GWU Public Information Officer Fran Marsh. "We want to be able to pay for the oil we're using."

Groaning under a 44 percent energy cost increase over the last year, USC officials are predicting a 14 percent tuition increase for next fall.

Paula Thomas, USC's director of administrative services, expects energy usage changes will save \$500,000, but "the physical plant feels that it is already conserving all the energy it can."

Indeed, scores of schools scrambling for conservation savings are still looking toward increased student charges to pay for energy.

Class calendars have been altered to extend intersession during the cold months. Work weeks have been shortened. Some administrations offer special incentives to departments that conserve. At Gustavus Adolphus College in Minnesota, for example, dorm refrigerators have been banned. The effort promises to save the school \$50,000 in electricity costs.

Such efforts, moreover, are often made without resistance on campus.

"We've had a great deal of cooperation on campus from students and faculty conserving energy," says University of Florida Executive Vice President John Nattress. "We've also used less energy because the weather this winter has been great."

But the weather hasn't been great enough to keep UF from being \$500,000 over its energy budget.

All Florida state schools have had to accommodate a 44 percent natural gas increase and even more expensive temporary energy supplies during the Crystal River Nuclear Plant's sporadic shutdowns.

Consequently, Florida has been among the most active conservers. UF administrators are considering a proposal to adopt a four-day work week during summer term. Nattress expects the university will cut its daily class hours soon.

"School hours will probably be shifted to 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. . . ." he says. "This way we can turn off the air conditioning at 3:30 and save a couple of hours of air conditioning every afternoon."

Yet the measures won't be enough to make up the deficits. For the time being, the state legislature may appropriate \$4 million to help all nine state campuses pay for energy.

Closer to campus, Nattress is preparing to petition the UF Board of Regents to allow use of surplus student fees for energy bills. While there are no plans as yet to add extra utility charges to tuition costs, Nattress predicts housing rates for 1980-81 will probably be hiked to make up the difference.

In most cases, then, the burden of payment is being shifted to the student. As Gustavus Adolphus President Edward Lindall graphically put it to the Student Senate, "The gun is to your heads. Either the students act, or the administration will."



**March 31, 1980  
DEADLINE FOR FILING 1979-80  
TAP APPLICATIONS**

If you are:

- 1.) Matriculated full time
- 2.) A New York State Resident
- 3.) A US citizen or have "valid" refugee/resident status

and have *not* applied for your 1979-80 Tuition Assistance Program Award, you must do so by March 31, 1980.

Applications and additional information available in the Financial Aid Office.

Mike Camello — Thanks for organizing the "GB" — had a great time. Again, real soon! K-O! Adoringly, DR, JI, CM, SH, DB, LD.

Bonnie: I'll never trust you with a pitcher again. (P.S. — I'm glad I didn't die.)

Dear Students:

Thank you for your continued support and enthusiasm!

I would like to take this opportunity to remind you that the ASCENT is, first and foremost, a STUDENT newspaper. That means that if you've got something to say, this is the place to say it.

There are only a few requirements to writing letters to the Editor. One is that the letters be signed. We cannot print anything unless it is signed. If you wish, we can withhold your name — as long as you indicate that you want your name withheld, we will do it . . . but the original letter MUST be signed.

The other requirements for writing letters to the Editor? Just that you write them! We're here for YOU . . . It's a golden opportunity for you to air your opinions.

Again, thank you for your help.

Lorraine Leslie  
Editor-in-Chief  
the ASCENT

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## Fraternity Initiates 73 Year-Old Pledge

LAWRENCE, KS (CPS) — John Hardman might be old enough to be their grandfather, but to the members of the Delta Chi fraternity at the University of Kansas, Hardman is just another brother.

Hardman, who was initiated into the Delta Chi house just before Valentine's Day, was a student at KU in 1925. His plans to join the fraternity then were disrupted when he dropped out of school to go into business.

"I was talking to some friends about the fraternity one day and they suggested that I call the house and

find out if I could still become a member," the 73-year-old pledge told the University Daily Kansan. "I talked to Scott McDonald, the president, and he said he would see what he could do."

Soon Hardman, now a retired corporate executive, found himself initiated into the Delta Chis.

"I was really overwhelmed when those boys gave me that pin," he said. "It has pearls on the outside and a real ruby on the inside. They didn't get that in the popcorn machine."

## LAW STUDENTS DEFEATED AGAIN

by Chip Berlet

CHICAGO, IL (CPS) — Twice each year, the powerful, traditionally-conservative dons of the American Bar Association meet to dispose of professional and organizational issues. Twice a year, they politely listen to markedly liberal and occasionally-radical resolutions proposed by representatives of the law students that account for 15 percent of the ABA's membership. Twice yearly, they handily defeat the law students. And twice the next year, the law students come back for more of the same.

Once again, at February's annual mid-year ABA convention here, the association's Law Student Division couldn't even muster a floor defeat for proposed resolutions to boycott states that refuse to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment and to grant District of Columbia residents full voting rights.

Jerry Bloom, a student at the University of Miami Law School and one of the two student delegates at the gathering, withdrew the voting rights resolution before a floor vote because, "We didn't have the votes."

Bloom and student division chairman Alan Levine decided it would be better to withdraw the measure than to have the ABA on record as opposing

the idea.

Then they withdrew the ERA resolution pending a federal court's anticipated ruling on the legality of economic boycotts. And anyway, Bloom notes, "The ABA has already voted support for the Equal Rights Amendment."

In fact, one long-time ABA observer who has kept track of law student resolutions says that most of them never make it to a floor vote. The majority are sent to various committees for "further study," or simply withdrawn for lack of votes in the ABA House of Delegates.

"The Law Student Division doesn't have a lot of power in the House of Delegates," Bloom understates. Although there are 37,000 law student ABA members — or 15 percent of the total ABA membership — there are only two student delegates in the organization's voting body. "The body is very conservative, while we are seen as much more liberal."

So why do the law students keep tilting at windmills?

Bloom explains that there have been so many defeats that his goal isn't even to win approval of the resolutions anymore. "The idea is to keep the issue in earshot, to keep the issue alive and being debated. If nothing else, it gets put down on paper and circulated

among the ABA members."

Introducing resolutions has, if nothing else, become a tactic to "raise the issues, and put the ABA on notice that changes need to be made, and that there are areas that need attention."

"The Law Student Division almost acts as the conscience of the ABA."

So, for the annual meeting next August, the division has prepared resolutions endorsing individuals' right to privacy in their sexual orientations, condemning state laws that allow hiring discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, and calling for making law schools more accessible for handicapped students.

The division is also advocating a plan that would let law students earn more money. ABA rules now limit students to a maximum of 15 hours of work per week outside their studies. Relaxing the rules would help students meet the higher costs of law education, Bloom figures.

Bloom stresses that the Law Student Division does more than introduce idealistic but ill-fated resolutions at ABA meetings. It has active programs involving education, training and competition at its various law school chapters, including an income tax assistance program for indigent people.